

# The Coconino Sun

VOL. XX.

FLAGSTAFF, MARCH 7, 1903.

No. 10

## THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE

**Resolutions That Cause Trouble—Northern Arizona Normal School Bill Passes the House.**

The legislature passed more resolutions relative to statehood. On Friday the council, through Senator Ives, passed the following resolution: The resolution is said to have emanated from the fertile brain of Delegate to Congress Wilson. Judge Kibbey in an able address opposed the resolution, but there was a majority in favor of its passage:

"Resolved, by the council and house of representatives of the Twenty-second legislative, that it is the sense of such body that, while the people of Arizona are opposed to admission as a state jointly with New Mexico, and believe themselves entitled as a matter of justice and right to admission as a separate state, still, if the purpose and intent of the congress of the United States is to refuse them admission as a separate state, then that the people of Arizona will accept joint statehood with New Mexico on condition that the enabling act of congress provides that the constitution of the proposed state shall not be effective until adopted by a majority of the votes of each of the present territories voting separately, and that Arizona shall have equal representation with New Mexico in the constitutional convention."

On Monday the house passed a resolution which it is hoped will undo the harm done by the passage of the council resolutions. The resolutions were introduced by Mr. Rowe of Yavapai, and are as follows:

Whereas, council concurrent resolution No.—which passed the council February the 27th, recites that Arizona, under certain conditions would be willing to enter statehood jointly with New Mexico. Therefore be it resolved:

1st. That this house repudiates the sentiment embraced in said resolution and it resents the action of whoever was responsible for the telegram to our delegate which conveyed the impression that said resolution was the joint action of both houses.

2d. In behalf of that band of pioneers who have wrung from the savage this fair land of Arizona, in behalf of the citizens of Arizona who have fought its battles and developed these conditions under which we now happily exist, this house resents the imputation that our members or the people of this territory, will ever submit to the proposition that Arizona will consent to any scheme by which it will lose its identity and name and its grand history that has been marked by the expenditure of blood, treasure and privations.

Therefore this house repudiates, so far as it concerns itself, any use of the name of this house in the telegram which gives publicity to the idea that that sentiment embraced in said resolution was the joint action of the Twenty-second legislative assembly.

3d. Therefore, this house instructs its chief clerk to transmit to the Hon. Marcus A. Smith by telegram the sense of this resolution which is, that Arizona will always fight against any policy even by implication through

which she may lose her name, identity and history.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote and amid a great clapping of hands.

The eight hour bill has passed both houses. Its provisions apply only to miners working under ground. In six weeks this is the third measure which has passed both houses, aside from two small appropriation bills. The first was a bill affecting only the city of Phoenix and the third was the bill amending the manner of collecting poll tax and changing the name of the tax to "school tax."

The bill for the regulation of the practice of medicine in this territory passed the council Saturday almost without opposition. The bill is not greatly different from the present law on the same subject. It is just such a measure as the medical practitioners of the territory wanted, and representatives from every part of the territory have been encouraging its progress through the legislature.

Among the bills introduced in the house this week were the following:

By Mr. Parr repealing the law creating the Arizona rangers; by Mr. Ingalls authorizing Yuma county to issue bonds for the construction of a court house and jail; by Mr. Ingalls relating to insurance companies and losses by fire; by Mr. Webb, reducing fees for acknowledgements to fifty cents; by Mr. Bernard, limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; by Mr. Rowe, granting authority to boards of supervisors to employ assistance for county officers and to fix their compensation; by Mr. Webb, amending the law with reference to the nomination of officers by county conventions.

A bill was introduced defining the qualifications of district attorneys. According to the bill it shall be required that they be learned in the law and shall have been admitted to the bar. It is a curious fact that there has never been such a requirement. Under the present law any man who is entitled to vote is eligible to election as district attorney.

The substitute for the bill appropriating \$28,000 for the maintenance of the Tempe normal school was called up. The only change made was in lowering the tax levy from 3 cents to 2½ cents on every \$100. Mr. Woolf's motion prevailed and the measure was passed by a unanimous vote.

Another appropriation bill providing the sum of \$8,400 for a library and gymnasium at the University of Arizona caused considerable talk, but it passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Page's bill, which carries an appropriation of \$5,000 and provides a tax levy of three-fifths of one mill on every \$100 for the maintenance of the Flagstaff normal was also passed without opposition.

The bill which changes the name of the Benson reform school to the territorial industrial school, and providing for maintenance, was passed by a vote of 20 ayes to 2 nays; two excused.

The chief event of Thursday was the discussion and defeat of house bill No. 56 proposing the creation of another company of Arizona rangers. The opposition to it was virulent and tolerably wide spread. The debate began at the morning session and continued well into the afternoon.

## A SCENIC RAILROAD

**Another Reason Why Utah Wants The Strip—A Railroad Through the Grand Canyon of Arizona.**

Utah has good reason for asking Arizona to cede to her all the land lying north of the Grand canyon, about 8,000 square miles in all, and Arizona, for the same reason, will hold on to that territory and will maintain its present boundary line in its entirety. But there are very few Arizonans who are aware of the reasons why Utah wants the section of country mentioned, and those few who do know have not revealed the facts to the public.

It is said on good authority that along the Grand canyon and through Arizona will soon be building one of the grandest scenic railroad routes of the entire world. The plans for the road have already been made and the project is being backed by D. H. Moffitt, one of the richest men in Colorado if not in the entire west. The road will have but one purpose, and that will be for pleasure and sight seekers, and if the plans are carried out, and there is not the least doubt but that they will be, one of the world's most beautiful sights will be revealed to travelers, who will not be forced to leave the cars and travel for days through the roughest of country to view the sights that have attracted thousands upon thousands of people during the past few years.

The company headed by Mr. Moffitt has already been incorporated, and it is understood will connect with the Colorado Southern in the lower part of Colorado, running west down the Colorado river and the Grand canyon. It will cross the canyon twice, touching some of the most picturesque country to be found on the face of the earth.

"It was when Utah learned of this project," said W. A. Rowe, representative from Yavapai county, "that the idea of getting a portion of Arizona's territory was born, with the hope that by securing the concession they would be on the grandest scenic route in the world. D. M. Moffitt is behind the scheme, and I have it pretty straight that the plans are almost fully developed. The road will be purely a scenic one and for passengers only. This is one reason why we should not cede any of our territory to Utah."

"Arizona must maintain the integrity of her boundary lines," he continued, "and not for any consideration should we part with a foot of land along the Colorado river or Grand canyon. Utah does not propose to give us anything for the land, and should inducements be offered, we could not afford under the circumstances to part with that section above the canyon."—Gazette.

### Santa Fe Raises Wages.

D. B. Bennett, Conductor Skinner and George Porterfield passed through the city last night on their way home from Topeka, where they attended the conference of the grievance committees and Santa Fe officials regarding the settlement of the wage and double header difficulties. Their homes are in Needles and San Bernardino. A large number of the local railway men

met the delegation at the depot to extend congratulations upon the successful work done.

Mr. Bennett, in conversation with a Journal-Democrat reporter, said that the questions at issue had been settled for the whole system. The trainmen in the passenger service on the entire system are to receive an increase of 12 per cent. and the freight men 15 per cent. Mr. Bennett also made the announcement, for which Albuquerque railway men have been anxiously waiting, as to the divisions which retained the double header system. These divisions are four in number, the division of the Santa Fe proper, between Albuquerque and Las Vegas, the Coast lines 3rd division between Winslow and Seligman and the Coast lines 4th and 5th divisions further west. The committeemen believe that as soon as engines of the Mikado type have been secured for these mountain divisions the double headers will be abolished entirely, though the agreement binds the men to ask for no other concessions of the matter.

The agreement reached is very satisfactory to all concerned, and the committee went west last night with the certainty of hearing the plaudit "well done," when they reached home.—Journal-Democrat.

### Smelter for Tucson.

It is the present intention of a large smelting and refining company of San Francisco to erect a smelter in Tucson, of at least 100 tons capacity per day. Their representative, Alexander M. Womble, one the best known mining experts of the west, and J. C. White, have been here for several days, verifying reports of a former representative, W. W. Robinson, as to the mineral products of our immediate vicinity. They visited the San Xavier and Twin Buttes mines, Prosperity group, and the lead mines owned by Weir & Ide, and a number of others, and a very satisfactory result has been obtained. Martin Weir acted as guide to the party. W. W. Robinson is the smelter company's manager and representative in Tucson.—Citizen.

### Artesian Well at Sacaton.

A contract has been made by A. J. Hansen to put down five wells at Sacaton for the irrigation of the reservation farm. The contract price is \$5,000. The contract is the result of the success of Mr. Hansen's irrigation experiments on his own property at Kyrene. The farm at Sacaton at present comprises 240 acres, but it is expected the wells will develop water sufficient for about 1,000 acres. If this enterprise proves successful, water will probably be developed elsewhere on the desert for the Indians by the government.—Gazette.

### Axle Electric Lights.

The Santa Fe now has over a hundred cars equipped with axle electric lights. These cars include the entire nine limited trains, thirty-seven Pullman sleepers, fourteen diners, nine buffet smoking cars and about fifty coaches and chair cars. All of the first-class cars of the Santa Fe are to be equipped with axle lights and are even now being fitted up, as one by one they come into the shops for repairs, or as they are turned out of the car works in Chicago and other eastern cities.